

ABSTRACT

Disclosed are methods for preventing or treating a gastrointestinal (GI) disorder in a mammal such as a human patient. In one embodiment, the methods include administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound that modulates a nitric oxide (NO) signaling pathway, particularly in GI neurons. Methods of the invention are particularly useful for the treatment (including prophylactic treatment) of diabetic gastropathies and other GI disorders.

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